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## HISTORICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

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### THE LAST INDIANS IN ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

(Contributed by Dr. A. G. Grinnan.)

At Orange May Court in 1740, William Bohannon came and made oath "that about twenty six Saponey Indians, who inhabited Col. Spotswood's land in Fox's Neck (near Germanna on north side of the Rapidan River) go about and do a great deal of mischief by setting fire to the woods, and more especially on the 20 day of last April, whereby several farrows of pigs were burnt in their beds, and that he verily believes that one of them shot at him the same day, the bullet striking a tree within four feet of him; and that he saw the Indian about one hundred yards from him, no game of any sort being between them, and that said Indian after firing his gun stood in a stooping manner, very steadily so that he could hardly discern him from a stump, and that the said Bohannon has lost more hogs than usual since the coming of the Indians," which statement was ordered to be certified to the next General Assembly. What action was taken we do not know. The Saponey tribe of Indians lived near and on the Meherrin River, in southside Virginia, and Governor Spotswood made great efforts to educate and Christianize them. They had schools and school-masters and a minister, and were considered civilized Indians.

Probably Governor Spotswood had allowed these Indians to come and settle upon his lands; here they might raise food on their farms, but probably the great inducement was the hunting grounds in the "Wilderness," which abounded then, as it does now, with deer and other game. So wild are portions of it even at this date that rattlesnakes can still be found there, though extinct elsewhere in east Virginia except on the mountains and in some large swamps.

Wolves were very numerous, and in their destruction the Indians would find emolument, for the county paid one hundred and forty pounds of tobacco for a grown wolf's scalp, and seventy pounds for a young wolf's. Wolves remained in the "Wilderness" long after their extirpation in other parts of east Virginia. In 1798 two from there were killed near Orange Court-House, and in the same year a large one ate up a litter of puppies at the Fall Hill estate, a mile northwest of Fredericksburg, not far distant from the "Wilderness."

Strange to say one of the first churches of St. George's Parish was built in the midst of these wilds, on the road between Chancellorsville and Ely's Ford which crosses the Rapidan, near where it joins the Rapahannock: the building has long since disappeared, but vestiges of its

site and of the surrounding grave-yard, can still be traced. Possibly early settlers may have essayed in vain the culture of the "Wilderness," and abandoned it for more fruitful lands. With this digression we must follow up the fate of the Saponys.

In January 1742-43, the following Sapony Indians were arrested for hog stealing, burning the woods, &c., and were brought to Orange Court, then held near Somerville Ford on the Rapidan river; their names were Alex. Machartion, John Bowling, Maniassa, Caft Tom, Isaac Harry, Blind Tom, Foolish Jack, Charles Griffin, John Collins, and Little Jack. We give their names in full, for surely we should not grudge space to the names of nearly the last Indian remnant in eastern Virginia, a brave, proud and free people, powerful, but unable to breast the wave of white civilization.

The parties were arraigned before court and the nature of the charges against them explained and evidence heard, and the court decided that they must leave the county, and that their guns should be taken from them until they left, when they should be given back, and that they must give security for good behavior until their departure.

Several white gentlemen sympathising with them, went security on their bail bonds, and the poor fellows soon settled up their affairs and left the county. Tradition however says that one remained and long lived on the Gwin Mountains below Rapidan Station, subsisting by hunting and the charity of neighboring farmers. There curious mountains were formed by a singular uplift of the subjacent triassic sandstone strata, forcing up enormous columns of sandstone to a considerable height, some of which leaning towards others, make a passable shelter for an Indian.

The last white man killed by Indians on the Rapidan River, lived about six miles above Wolfstown; he endeavored to conceal himself in his wood pile, but was found, murdered, and scalped; this was in the very early days of the county. The compact settlement of the brave Germans on the upper waters of the Robinson and Rapidan Rivers, in 1717-18, discouraged Indian forays, and a fort at Ruckersville, south of the Germans, guarded that quarter. These Germans driven from their burning homes in the Palatine by the French camped for a while near London, and then sent over to Tappahannock, Virginia, were settled at Germanna, in Orange, by Gov. Spotswood, to work his iron mines: the English task masters were too harsh on them, and again they sought freedom by fleeing to the wilds of the upper Rapidan, entirely beyond all English settlement or succor in case of attack, for this however it seems they were well prepared, for we find that when their pastor "Stover" died in 1738, one of the items in his schedule of property was two barrels of gun powder.

Nor was danger from Indians visionary, for Augusta county, which adjoined on the west, has the record of several hundred of her citizens

killed and captured by her numerous and treacherous foes after its first settlement, many of them killed while Augusta was part of Orange county.

The Indians in upper or northern Piedmont Virginia were chiefly of the large Mannahoac tribe. The sub-tribes living in Orange were the Outponies and Stegaratsin, but the great Iriquois nation and the Susquehannocks made their raids through Virginia to attack their ancient foes, the Catawbias and Cherokees. Old Shawnee Indians in Kansas in 1857 claimed that their name meant "Southerner," and that their tribe was driven by the Cherokees and Catawbias from the Carolinas to Virginia and Pennsylvania,\* whence they drifted westward; and these too made their annual raids through Virginia to punish their ancient antagonist and did much harm. These expeditions were feared by the whites, resulting often in murder and pillage, but were given up when the country became more thickly settled. Shawnee raids continued in West Virginia until years after the Revolution.

The last Indian outrage in the present bounds of Spotsylvania county known to us was at "Matts," about six miles above Fredericksburg. Indians burnt the stockade and buildings in 1703, and perhaps killed the occupants. They then destroyed the buildings on Colonel Carter's quarter, across the Rappahannock from Matts, in Stafford county. Matts was an old settlement. The patent for the tract was issued in 1673 at Jamestown by Governor Berkeley to Henri Bonjour. We have the original paper. Bonjour could not write his name, but could write the initials HB (H. B.), and subscribed his name Henri HB Bonjour. Some one else wrote Henri Bonjour and he wrote the HB instead of the cross mark. We have seen numerous instances of this mode of signature.

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A LIST OF THE REPRESENTATIVES IN ASSEMBLY FOR THE SEVERAL  
COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA.

*From the Virginia Gazette, February 27th, 1752, Number 61.*

[Contributed by Prof. J. F. Jameson, of Brown University, R. I.]

Accomack—Edmund Allen, George Douglas.

Albermale—Joshua Fry, Allen Howard.

Amelia—Thomas Tabb, Wood Jones.

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\*The celebrated Cornstalk, whose powers as an orator were said to be unsurpassed by either Patrick Henry or Richard H. Lee, in a speech in Ohio enumerating the injuries done to the Shawnees, mentions their expulsion from their lands on the waters of the Shenandoah River. They were numerous there until 1754, when they left and went towards Pittsburg. In 1756 they raided various settlements in Montgomery. They were the chief actors in Braddock's and Grant's defeat. They were dangerous foes. Mr. Van Meter, of New York, gives an account of his accompanying the New York Delaware Indians in 1732 on their raid against the Catawbias. They passed up the south branch of the Potomac, and he afterwards settled his boys there.

Augusta—John Maddison, John Wilson.  
Brunswick—Drury Stith, John Willis.  
Caroline—Edmund Pendleton, Lansford Lomax.  
Charles City—Benjamin Harrison, Richard Kennon.  
Chesterfield—Richard Eppes, John Bolling.  
Culpepper—John Spotswood, William Green.  
Cumberland—George Carrington, Samuel Scott.  
Elizabeth City—William Westwood, John Tabb.  
Essex—Francis Smith, Thomas Waring.  
Fairfax—Hugh West, Gerrard Alexander.  
Frederick—George William Fairfax, Gabriel Jones.  
Gloucester—Beverly Whiting, John Page.  
Goochland—John Payne, John Smith.  
Hanover—John Chriswell, John Symme.  
Henrica—William Randolph, Bowler Cocke.  
James City—Carter Burwell, Benjamin Waller.  
Isle of Wight—Robert Burwell, Thomas Gate.  
King George—Charles Carter, Thomas Turner.  
King and Queen—John Robinson, Sp., Philip Johnson.  
King William—John Martin, Bernard Moore.  
Lancaster—Edwin Conway, Joseph Chinn.  
Louisa—Abraham Venable, Thomas Walker.  
Lunenburg—William Byrd, Clement Reade.  
Middlesex—Ralph Wormeley, Christopher Robinson.  
Nansamond—Lemuel Riddick, Anthony Holloday.  
New Kent—Richard Adams, James Power.  
Norfolk—Robert Tucker, Samuel Boush, Jun.  
Northampton—Littleton Eyre, John Kendall.  
Northumberland—Presley Thornton, Spencer Ball.  
Orange—George Taylor, Benjamin Cave.  
Prince George—Richard Bland, Stephen Dewey.  
Princess Anne—Anthony Walker, Jun., Edward Hacke Moseley.  
Prince William—Thomas Harrison, Joseph Blackwell.  
Richmond—John Woodbridge, Landon Carter.  
Southampton—Etheldred Taylor, Thomas Tarrett.  
Spotsylvania—William Walker, Price Curtis.  
Stafford—William Fitzhugh, Peter Hedgman.  
Surrey—Robert Jones, Augustine Clairbone.  
Warwick—William Harwood, William Digges.  
Westmoreland—John Bushrode, Robert Vaulx.  
York—John Morton, Dudley Digges.  
James Town—Edward Travis.  
Norfolk Borough—John Hutchings.  
Williamsburg—Amistead Burwell.  
William & Mary College—Attorney General.

## ANTHONY MARTIN.

*Editor of Virginia Magazine of History, etc.:*

SIR—In the compilation of the Flournoy History now current in the Magazine, Anthony Martin has been several times mentioned as the acting executor of Samuel Flourmoy, of Powhatan, who died 1780. By the kindness of Mr. Samuel S. Sublett, himself a lineal descendant of "John Soblet," the old Manakin Parish clerk, set out in "The Huguenot Emigration," the epitaph on the tombstone over Anthony Martin's grave is furnished as follows:

"Here lies the remains of Anthony Martin, Born the 26th day of Sept. 1737, and departed this life the 3d day of June, 1805, aged 67 years, 8 months and 7 days."

"Remember me as you pass by,  
As you are now, so once was I.  
As I am now you soon must be,  
Prepare for death and follow me."

The decedent was buried on his farm yet known as Martin's Tract, near Sublett Post-office, and not far from old Manakin.

FLOURNOY RIVERS.

*Pulaski, Tenn.*

## SCHOOLS IN COLONIAL PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

(Communicated by Edward W. James.)

At a Court held for Princess Anne county:

"Feb'y 7th, 170½."

"Whereas Mr. Otho Russell was this year appointed Constable for Eastern Shore who now being Removed to Little Creek to keep School so y't that office is Vacant. It is therefore Ord'rd y't Mr. Joell Cornick Swear another in ye s'd Russell stead, whom he shall think fit for to Serve in y't Precinct."

At a Court held March 2d, 1712:

"Whereas Mr. Sam'l Shepard peticoned this Court for Liberty to Erect a Schoole house on ye Court house Land for Common Benefitt w'ch upon Consideracon of ye Advantage y't may arrive from ye Same it is ordered accordingly provided he Build ye Same as ffar as he Cann from ye Church & Court house."

March 3d, 1712:

"On the Peticon of Sam'l Sheppard it is ye Judgm't of this Court y't he have Liberty to keep School in ye Court house till a School house be Built."

"PRINCESS ANN—At a Court held the 6th of March Anno Dom. 1716:

"Present—Coll: Edward Moseley, Capt: Horatio Woodhouse, Capt: George Hancock, Mr. Thomas Walke, Mr. Anthony Walke, Mr. Wil'by Merchant, Justices."

"George Shurly petitioning for Liberty & Lycence for his Servant Peter Taylor to keep Schoole in the Courthouse & jury roome, & ye Court thinking ye same to be a reasonable & usuall practice doe order that he have Liberty as a foresaid, he takeing due care to keep ye benches &c. in such good order as they are at present in."

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ARTHUR SMITH AND THOMAS SMITH, OF 1752.

*Editor of Virginia Magazine of History, etc.:*

SIR—The *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, in its April Number (1895), in a note on page 391, discussing Arthur and Thomas Smith, of 1752, points out "a discrepancy" between my statement of this family in the paper on "The Old Brick Church," and that of its "recent informant," and requests a correct account.

As my contribution to this "correct account," I submit the following statement:

In 1891, when I wrote the paper alluded to, I examined attentively 6 *Hening*, page 308, which gives what I believe to be a perfectly accurate account of the family of Arthur Smith down to 1752; the records of the County Court of this county; the Acts of January 7th, 1800, January 6th, 1802, and January 4th, 1803; the case of Boykin's Devises *v.* Smith and others, 3 *Munf.*, page 102 (1811); the family trees of some branches of the family, and had long and frequent talks on this subject with Dr. John R. Purdie (now in his 86th year), N. P. Young (now in his 79th year, and for 54 years clerk of our courts), and others, who knew the late Colonel Arthur Smith well, and ought to be posted upon his family history.

It was the impression of these parties that the Thomas Smith of 1752 was the son of the Arthur Smith of that day, but they did not know how to reconcile their impressions with the record that I will presently mention.

I do not know how I wrote that the Arthur Smith of 1752 was the 3d Arthur, when 6 *Hening*, page 309, was in my hands, right before my eyes, and plainly showed that he was the 4th Arthur. I must have been nodding. It is such a plain, palpable inadvertence that I concluded it would explain what also must have been an inadvertence that bothered me in 1891, and has been bothering me ever since. I did not then see how it could be an inadvertence. I see it plainly enough now.

In 6th *Hening*, page 309, is the statement that the third Arthur Smith, "the grandson, became seized of all the said lands with the appurtenances, and died so seized, leaving issue Thomas Smith, his eldest son and heir, who entered into the same and hath laid off seventy-five acres or thereabouts," into lots for the town of Smithfield.

In this town of Smithfield there were afterwards built a Courthouse, a Jail, a Clerk's office, and there was a large vacant lot adjacent, in all about two acres.

In 1800, Francis Boykin proposed to build a Courthouse, Clerk's office and Jail, on his farm seven miles from Smithfield, and to exchange that property for the Courthouse property in Smithfield. The exchange was made. The Smiths then claimed that the Courthouse property in Smithfield reverted to them, as it was no longer used for public purposes.

Francis Boykin brought an action of ejectment in the District Court at Suffolk, and lost the case.

He died and devised the property in question to his son Francis M. Boykin and his daughter Annie, wife of James Johnson, member of Congress from 1813 to 1820, and collector of port of Norfolk afterwards by the appointment of President James Monroe.

They then brought the chancery suit of Boykin's Devises *v.* Smith and others (3 *Munf.*, 102), which passed on through the stages of an original bill and an amended bill, which was elaborately argued in the lower courts, and in the Court of Appeals, by Wirt for the appellants, and Wickham for the appellees.

In the amended bill in this case the statement is made that "one Arthur Smith, uncle of the said *Thomas*" (italics in the case to draw attention to it) "was, at or about the year 1754," seized, &c., of the land in Smithfield, &c.

Now it is this statement in this amended bill that has always bothered me. It is not only there, but it is italicised. It was made in 1810, not very long after Thomas Smith had died. He appeared in open court in Smithfield in 1798, and verbally, at least, released his claim to this identical property in litigation. The ejectment suit must have been brought soon afterwards. The chancery suit must have been brought as early as 1807. His children Jane, Elizabeth, Frances, Lelia, their husbands, and Arthur Smith were parties to it, and a statement carefully made under these circumstances I did not think I could lightly throw away. On the faith of this grave statement, so seriously, so pointedly made, I followed the record and saw that Thomas Smith was the nephew of Arthur Smith. But I have never thoroughly believed he was. There was an irreconcilable conflict between 6 *Hening* and 3 *Munf.*, and it has always annoyed me. So when I saw in the note in the Magazine that I wrote that Arthur Smith of 1752 was the "third Arthur," with 6 *Hening* in my hand, which showed he was the 4th Arthur, I concluded that the man who



drew the amended bill alluded to and said that Arthur Smith *was the uncle of Thomas Smith*, meant to say, and thought he did say he was the *father* of Thomas Smith. I therefore went out to the Courthouse to-day to make special examination into this matter, and into this matter alone, and took with me 6 *Hening*, 3 *Munford*, the *Magazine of History*, &c., the paper on The Old Brick Church, &c., to see if I could not settle this question now and forever. I found, as before, more Arthur Smiths, Elizabeth Smiths and Thomas Smiths than you could shake a stick at—enough to run any man crazy—but I clung to the Smithfield lot as a guide through them all.

I found that the last deed of Smith and Elizabeth, his wife, for a lot in Smithfield, was to Joseph Bridger, January 3d, 1754, and that the first deed of Thomas Smith for a lot in Smithfield was to William Robertson, October 26th, 1763, and that the first deed of Thomas Smith and wife, Elizabeth, for a lot in Smithfield, was to William Hodsden, January 7th, 1769.

In the deed of Thomas Smith to Samuel Wentworth, drawn with unusual care and skill, I found an explicit reference to the act in 6th *Hening*, and the statement that "Arthur Smith departed this life, after whose decease the said lots or half acres descended to the aforesaid Thomas Smith, heir at law to the aforesaid Arthur Smith."

I looked to the wills, but I could not find any will of this Arthur, or of this Elizabeth, his wife.

I looked to the orders of the Court, to the appraisements of the property, and to the accounts and settlements of the personal representatives of estate, and found that on the 2d of January, 1755, an order for the appraisement of the property of Captain Arthur Smith, in Surry, and in Isle of Wight: that the appraisement in Surry was made on the 24th day of January, 1755; that the appraisement was made in this county on the 5th of February, 1755; that they were returned to our court on the 6th of February, 1755, and that Mrs. Elizabeth Smith was the administratrix of this Arthur Smith.

This Mrs. Elizabeth Smith died prior to the 4th day of April, 1755, for I find an account rendered by Thomas Smith on that day, the first item of which is, "To the funeral charges of Arthur Smith and Elizabeth Smith his wife £10.00." And the next item is "To Doctor Willis account for *tendance* of Arthur Smith and Elizabeth Smith and their son Thomas."

I infer from these facts that Arthur Smith died in December 1754, and his wife in March 1755.

As there was another Arthur Smith, who died about this time, and left a wife Elizabeth, who was his administratrix, I am inclined to the belief that it was this Arthur Smith who is said to have committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol in each hand, whose skull was found in 1797, when they were digging the grave for

Jerry Pedue, at the Old Brick Church, and identified by the bullet holes over each ear. Thomas Smith would not have buried his father and his mother elsewhere than in the old burial ground in the old Smith plantation, and if he did so he would have hardly have left it unmarked by some slab, or monument. If he had omitted to do this in 1754, it is not probable that he and his children would have been guilty of another neglect in 1797.

The will of this Thomas Smith, the son of Arthur Smith, who appeared in open court in Smithfield, in 1798, is dated April 17th, 1799, and is admitted to probate the 2d of September, 1799.

In it he speaks of "being sick and weak of body," and mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and his five daughters, Elizabeth Johnson (wife of James Johnson, who is his executor), Sarah, Fanny, Jenny, Leliallas (also spelt in the same will Lellias), and his son Arthur. Special provision is made for the education of Arthur, "who is to study the art of surgery and physics," and "have a smattering of French when he has obtained a sufficiency in the Latin language."

I learn from the family tree, loaned to me by Miss Irene Hayden in 1891, and again to-day, that this Thomas Smith married Elizabeth Waddrop, daughter of John Waddrop and of Nancy Hunt Cocke, of Surry, and that their children were:

1. Nancy.
2. Sally.
3. Jane, married Augustus Olivier, and lived in Gloucester.
4. Elizabeth, married James Johnson, son of Dr. Robert Johnson, and had a daughter, Eliza Waddrop Johnson, who married Lieutenant William H. Cocke, U. S. Navy, "who was killed on board the U. S. Schooner Fox, under his command, whilst entering the harbor of St. John's, Porto Rico, by a cannon ball fired from the Moro, on the 6th day of March, 1825, in the 32d year of his age." "Pursuant to an order from the Secretary of the Navy, his remains were disinterred and brought to this country on the U. S. Schooner Porpoise, which arrived in Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 25th day of July, 1832." They had a daughter Louisiana, who married C. B. Hayden, of Smithfield, and she left two daughters, Irene and Louisiana.
5. Frances, who married Robert West.
6. Lelia, who married J. B. Whitehead (for thirty years the sheriff of the county), and had a son Algernon Arthur, who married Elvira Goodwin, and had a son A. R. Whitehead, and a daughter Lelia, the wife of I. C. Goodrich.
7. Arthur Smith,—who was to study medicine but did not—who studied law, and became one of the most eminent men this county has ever produced. He was a man of charming simplicity of character, and sacrificed his political career to his conscience. He overwhelmed me as a boy with his wonderful learning the first time I ever saw him, and

repeated several verses of poetry that I have been hunting for ever since. If the male line of Arthur Smith had to become extinct it was well to close with this Arthur—the most eminent of them all.

Mr. A. R. Whitehead has the seal of the Arthur Smith family. It is handsomely set in gold, and was worn as an ornament to a watch fob or chain. I enclose you an impression of it. He has also another curious document—the oldest original muniment of title that I have ever seen. It is a patent from Sir William Berkeley, given March 21st, 1643, in renewal of one given by Sir John Harvey in 1637. It reads as follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come. I Sr. John Harvey Knt. Governor &c. Send &c. Whereas &c. Now Know ye, that I the said Sr. John Harvey, Knt., do with the consent of the Council of state, accordingly give and grant unto Arthur Smith One Thousand fower hundred and fiftie Acres of Land, situate, lying and being in the Countie of Isle of Wight, being a Neck of land running South East along a Creek behind the Pagan shore and North West into the woods. The said One Thousand fower hundred and fiftie Acres of Land being due unto him the said Arthur Smith by and for the transportation at his own proper Cost and Charges of nine and twenty persons into this Colony, whose names are in the Record mentioned under this patent. To have and to hold &c. Dated the 10th of September 1637, *ut in alis*.

"This patent is renewed by Sir William Berkeley the 21st March, 1643, In the name of Arthur Smith and fiftie Acres added to it.

—— (Can't read it),

SAM'L ABBOTT, CL.

Copy —— (can't read it),

J. FRANNRID,

p R. HICKMAN, C. G. C.

As I have mentioned two James Johnsons above, the one who married Elizabeth Smith, and the one who married Anne Boykin, I will mention the third, Captain James Johnson of the Revolution, so that they may not be confounded. He was a member of the House of Delegates, of the Convention of 1788, a Justice of the Peace for many years, sat on the old bench of magistrates as late as 1843; died August 16th, 1845, the last survivor of the Convention of 1788.

Permit me to add my thanks to Mr. McAlister for his contribution "to the formation of counties," and to refer him to page 218 of the October Number of this Magazine, where I said the July list was copied from "an old almanac."

R. S. THOMAS.

*Smithfield, Va., April 9th, 1895.*

JUDGE FRENCH'S ANNALS OF PROMINENT VIRGINIANS OF THE  
19TH CENTURY.

Judge S. Bassett French, of Manchester, Va., has in preparation a work which will be of great value to all who are interested in the political and family history of Virginia. Its title is "Annals of Prominent Virginians of the 19th Century." It embraces in its scope natives of the State who were alive in this century and prominent in their respective callings in the communities in which they lived. In size the book will be a large octavo about 500-600 pages, having several thousand names. It will be published by subscription at \$6.00 per copy, paid on delivery at post-office or express station, postage to be added. Among those who have warmly commended the work from specimens of biographies examined are Hon. Holmes Conrad, Genl. Wm. H. Payne, Hon. E. C. Venable, Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Hugh R. Garden, Hon. Taylor Berry, Prof. Wm. C. Stubbs.

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LETTER OF EDMUND JENINGS.

1213 WALNUT ST., PHILA., *April 28th, 1894.*

*Editor of the Virginia Magazine of History, &c.:*

SIR—I send you a letter of Edmund Jenings, the son of the one who was acting Governor of Virginia in 1706-10. You will find in the correspondence of R. H. Lee an account of an attempt to raise a subscription at £5 a head to pay for a portrait of Lord Chatham. For some reason this project failed, but the portrait was afterwards presented to the State by this Edmund Jenings, and the fact is mentioned in this letter.

Yours very truly,

EDMUND J. LEE.

DEAR SIR:

I Hope that Ipswich affords you and my good child all possible Happiness and to that end has fully restored you to that Health, which the corrupted air of this Vile Town had deprived you of. Is your Household quite settled, your garden in order, and your cellars stored with good ale; if you have not provided a Plenty of this last you are not fit to live in the country, where I wish to be, but can't get well settled unless you prevail upon Mr. Knight & Mr. Hansel or Hassel, both living in your City, to sell a Farm in Mortlesham of about £50 per ann. which they offer to let next Oct. Suppose now for your Healths sake you Rode there one morning, I should think it might be of some service to you and a great one to me, the roomes are now in the occupation of James Cox. Look about there & pray let me have your opinion of

their Scituation & Condition—direct for me at Wills Coffee House, near Lincolns Inn, London. I set out To-morrow for Wales with my two little Indian or American Boys and purpose after skipping through the Country like its natives the Goats, to cross the Bristol Channel into Somersetshire, & thence to Lester & thereabouts, & on my return which will be in about Fortnight or three weeks, shall not fail to give you the result of my observations as to the means & manner of living in those countries. Ships have arrived from Virginia, which sailed a day or two after the Assembly met but bring no account of their proceedings—other ships are expected daily. L'd Chatham's Picture has gotten safe to your Brother & a description of it given in the Virginia Paper—but it is an erroneous one—it is said to be done by subscription. I Hope your Brother will Contradict that—for as I have an Affection for my native Country and its cause of Liberty, I ought not to be ashamed it should be Known. Townsend is an Alderman. He and Sawbridge are Sherifs. The County of Surry have agreed to a stinging address. The King is at Richmond, the Duke of Grafton is I dont Know where. The Parliament is prorogued and I am my good childs & your most

Sincerely Obt. Sevt.

EDM: JENINGS.

*London, July 28th, 1769.*

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#### SOME WASHINGTON MEMORANDA.

Mr. Lawrence Washington, of Alexandria, Va., is in possession of a memorandūm book kept by Washington partly in 1756-57, while in command at Fort Winchester, and partly at a later date. Besides a number of memoranda, covering thirty-three pages, there is a list of the artificers employed on the works around Winchester, and a portion of the drafts from Bedford, Culpeper, Fairfax, King George, Prince William and Stafford counties.

In 1757, Washington wrote in this book a number of memoranda—for example:

“June 7th, 1757.

“Before Maj. Lewis goes to his post in Augusta—Peruse carefully the contents of Capt. Hog's letters; and direct him how to act in the affair.” \* \* \* \* “Answer Capt. Hog's letters fully by the Officer who relieves him.” \* \* \*

“8th June, 1757.

“Get the prices of all the soldiers cloaks from Col. Carlyle, with a reasonable advance: and give it to each Captain with orders to examine his Companies \* \* \* Roll once a week (every Saturday) with't fail and to make stopages for every thing difficient, besides punishing the soldiers for neglect of duty; this to be done before they are paid.”

"Order also that each Sergeant of a Comp'y have a distinct squad to take care of, & to see that they always have their cloaks & accoutrements in good order" \* \* \* "Write the Governor" \* \* \*

"also know how far in what points I am to pay obedience to the orders of Col. Stanwix, & if it should so happen that I receive orders from himself and Col. Stanwix differing (which is not unlikely) whose orders I am to obey?"

"Memd. of the Dates of the Officers' Commissions which I have given out.

" Lieut. Dangerfield .....	25th May.
" Fleming .....	25th "
" Thompson .....	24th July.
" Smith .....	25th "
" Weedon .....	26th "
" Crawford .....	27th "
Ensign Speake .....	10th July.
" Fell .....	11th "
" Woodford .....	13th "
" Starke .....	25th "

Washington writes a minute description of his wagon horses and the "marks & brands" on each; and at a later time than 1757 (as it is evident from the hand writing), "Some Drafts from Prince William" and other counties.

A ROLL OF THE ARTIFICERS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS AROUND  
WINCHESTER, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM  
PEACHY.

Angus McDonald.	Joseph Handcock.
John Mathew.	William Bedient.
John Grinnon.	George Seaton.
William Deane.	Joseph Williams.
James Littlepage.	Thomas Soripes.
Edward Evans.	William Strain.
Samuel French.	James Williams.
John Pope.	Edward Gill.
Samuel Kriplin.	Gabriel Nevil.
Benjamin Barrot.	John Organ.
Joseph Dillard.	William Brumbly.
John Hedgman.	Daniel Bivens.
Bucan Murray.	Christopher Sculley.
Joseph Price.	John Juggans.
William Colson.	Edward Manner.
Joseph Morris.	John Coine.
Moses Campbell.	Thomas Coomes.

John Edwards.	Samuel Thomas.
Henry Nevil.	John Heaton.
Mathew Fling.	John Salmon.
Francis Famour.	John Adams.
Joseph Perry.	James Steinewell.
John Morgan.	Archibald Lockard.
Samuel Carvin.	John Jones.
John Clatterbuck.	Mathew Nealy.
Nathan Stephen.	John Gale.
Benjamin Stark.	Andrew Rennis.
Andrew Ross.	William Pope.
Joseph Williams.	John Cocke.
John Missick.	John Strong.
John Doolan.	James Lassley.
Druay Pucket.	James Vaughan.
Ally Hinton.	John Glenn.
Robert Hinton.	Benjamin Moseley.
John Shelton.	John Moxey.
Robert Berryman.	John Lear.
John Evans.	Simon Robinson.
Thomas Gregory.	Philip Edwards.
William Burton.	James Johnston.
John Callyhan.	Mathew Hutchison.
John Loyde.	Robert Nash.
Roger Whitesides.	George Mitchell.
William Dickerson.	Francis Roberts.
Miller Dogget.	Joseph Bradberry.
Samuel Sheerwin.	John Craddick.
Cuthbert Hudson.	Oliver Wallice.
Samuel Burton, Jun.	Henry Gray.
Grief Nunnery.	Thomas Hartley.
Robert Woodlippe.	John Norris.
James Rice.	Edward Walden.
James Ratecliffe.	Joseph Childers.
Richard Rogers.	Benjamin Oakley.
John Winfree.	James Thomas.
Humphry Rogers.	Lauder Hughs.
David Winfree.	William Snead.
Hezekiah Davis.	Aaron Bridgewater.
—— Cornnell.	David McJennet.
Henry Lewis.	William Harrop.
Samuel Coale.	John Robinson.
William Braziel.	Samuel Burton.
William Scott.	William Dodson.
John Patrick.	Ambrose Long.

John Saunders.	Jacob Burton.
Daniel Prucket.	John Heath.
Christopher Prucket.	Sam'l Burton, Sen.
Jethro Woodward.	Ignatius Edwards.
Joseph Norris.	

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## THE WILL OF TOBIAS BUTLER.

(Contributed by A. C. Quisenberry.)

In the name of God, amen: I Tobias Butler, being very sick and weak of body, but thanks be to God, of perfect memory, doe make my last will and testament as followeth:

Imprimis, I bequeath my soul to God and my body to the Earth from whence it came; and as for my worldly Estate, it is my will that it shall be brought to an appraisement, and what it amounts unto to be equally divided between my wife and two children (one is not yet in being) according to appraisement, and if either of my children dies, then its part to the Survivor; furthermore, it is my will that as soon as I am departed an inventory of what moveables I have to be taken, because my children may not be defrauded of what is theirs; and my two children, if they soe long live, to be free at 18 years of age, and to have their whole estate at 20 years of age; and if my wife should die I leave my son James Butler unto my loving friend John Quessenbury and his wife; and if my wife should marry and my children should be abused then my loving Friend to take them into his custody and raise them.

It is further my will that my cattle shall be pres'd September next ensuing the date, and if this be a Girl then my son to have two shares, and to give unto his sister at 16 years of age, or marriage, three young heifers; and of this my last will and testament I leave my beloved wife and my beloved friend John Quessenbury my Executors to see this my last will and testament performed; as witness my hand and seale this 17th day of February, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

TOBIAS BUTLER. [Seale.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Sanford and Philip Welch.

(Query: What relationship, if any, was borne by Tobias Butler to Jane Butler, the first wife of Augustine Washington?)

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## HENRY BARB WELL TO JOHN VAUGHN, DEED OF ACQUITTANCE.

Know all men by these presents y't I, Henry Barbwel, factor for John Pope of Bristoll, march't, doe acquit and discharge John Vaughn from all bills, bonds, ingagements or accounts which were left by Owen Jones,



factor for John Pope, being lately deceased in John Vaughn's house, to whom, before his death he left all his wrighting and business of ye said John Pope; and by virtue of my power received from John Pope, I doe discharge him of all wrighting left by Owen Jones in John Vaughn's house, or elsewhere; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th of December, 1660. Likewise, I doe acquit John Vaughn of all goods and liquors which came from Monados since his decease. In witness whereof I doe hereunto sett my hand and seale ye day and year above written.

HENRY BARBWELL. [Seale.]

Teste: Daniell Lisseon, John Quessenbury.

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#### AN EARLY RICHMOND WATER PROJECT.

The following letter contributed by Mr. Geo. D. Todd, of Louisville, Kentucky, was written by Mr. S. G. Adams, a citizen of Richmond early in the present century. Many of his descendants still reside in Richmond:

RICHMOND, VA., *July 15th, 1809.*

MY DEAR SIR:

Your two favors of May 3d & 20th have been received & ought before this to have been answered, but really my Mind & Body have been so much engaged in my Water Project that I have neglected attending to those I love best. This you'll say is a poor apology; it is however the truth & that must recommend it.

I rejoice to hear Kentucky has suffered so little by the Embargo. We have not yet, nor shall we for seven years get over its dreadful effects; business is now extremely dull, Tobacco will scarcely sell at all, Flour low, Hemp £54 a Ton & all these articles dull.

You wish to know how I progress in distributing water. I have eleven Springs pretty convenient to my Reservoir, none of them very large but all constant and good water, Reservoir 40x30, 12 ft. deep, now just finishing. I have bought in 9 springs & supplied 25 families at \$12 a Year, one Tavern at \$65, one at \$32.50 & a Tan yard at I expect \$65, & every 20 or 30 feet I now travel I supply a family. There are 500 families in my level & if my water is sufficient I have no doubt 400 of them would take it. I doubt much though, my having enough, for great waste must be counted on, a considerable supply could be obtained by going one or one and a half Mile & this shall be done if I want it; it is very laborious & expensive. You have Frankfort supplied, I am told, how does it succeed.

I have one other project on hand, a Garden of 5 acres for Markett. I have a fine situation adjoining the Lotts I am to live on, am now hauling manure, am in want of a good white gardener & seed of various

sorts; to the latter perhaps I mean as to anything uncommon, you can assist me. Judge Fleming would take charge of them. I want much your knowledge in the business. I suspect you'll think this a wild project, for that I never was calculated for a gardener; this my friends say & perhaps this has been one inducement to my undertaking it.

I received of Genl. Wilkinson £110, or 114 £, I know not which at this moment; he behaved if my information is correct in the most scandalous manner about the Bal., took his Bond & refused to deliver it untill he was threatened with an Indictment. I have it & wou'd take pleasure in suing & exposing him for his conduct, which was villanous, if my Agent told the truth. \* \* \*

Yrs. truly,

SAM'L G. ADAMS.

P. S.—This was intended to go by Charles Todd, but he left us sooner than he expected. Mr. Brough of Norfolk accompanies Charles from Staunton & has promised to take charge of it. I beg leave to introduce him to your acquaintance as a Gentlemanly Respectable Man, who has business in your State.

The Honbl. Judge Innes, Frankfort, Kentucky.

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#### QUERIES.

##### BANKS FAMILY.

In the *Spotswood Papers* I learn that there was a copy of a charter from the "Crown of Great Britain to Sir John Banks, giving him a monopoly of the trade between Great Britain, America and Africa, in slaves, woods, ivory, &c.," sometime, I think, in the sixteen hundreds. I am anxious to learn through this medium whether any one can give me the names of any descendants, or anything of the family history of this same Sir John Banks. If so, they will confer a great favor by communicating with

MRS. EMMA BANKS RICHARDS,  
*Knoxville, Tenn.*

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##### THOMAS WHITING.

LOUISVILLE, *July 9th, 1895.*

*Editor of Virginia Magazine of History, etc.:*

SIR—Colonel Thomas Whiting, of Gloucester county, Virginia, married Elizabeth Thruston, born 1740, died 1766. My grandfather, Colonel John Thruston, the eldest son of Rev. George Mynn Thruston,

married his first cousin, Elizabeth Thruston Whiting. I am anxious to ascertain positively whether my maternal great grandfather, Thomas Whiting, was the person referred to as one of the Commissioners of Admiralty appointed under the Constitution of Virginia, 1776 (*History and Antiquity of Virginia*, page 114). I am equally desirous of knowing the kinship of my ancestor to Beverley Whiting.

JOHN THRUSTON, M. D.,  
1213 2d Street.

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#### DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT BLAND.

Robert Bland was born March 9th, 1732, in Stafford or Prince William county, Virginia. His father was Robert, and his mother Jane ——. He had brothers William and Edward, and possibly others. He made deed to lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1778. Between 1778 and 1782 he emigrated to South Carolina with some of his children, viz: Jane, Mary or Polly, Wormeley and Presley.

It is presumed he left married children in Virginia, as a grandson came out to South Carolina to visit relatives, and married there. Robert Bland's wife was Nancy ——. Some of the descendants say her maiden name was Peyton, others Wormeley. She was not living in 1778, as her name is not signed to deeds made in that year.

Information is greatly desired of Robert Bland, his ancestry, and of his children and relatives who remained in Virginia.

Address

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH,  
Box 225, Birmingham, Ala.

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#### MCGEHEES, &C.

I am engaged in the compilation of the genealogies of the following Virginia families, and will be glad to have any information I can get in this connection: Hawes, Kennon, McClung, McGehee, Anderson, Foster, Morgan, White, Garrett, Bassett and Johnson.

Address

CHARLES C. MCGEHEE,  
No. 679 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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#### ANSWERS TO (JULY) QUERIES.

SMITH FAMILY (July, 1895, page 96)—Various deeds, &c., show that Colonel Lawrence Smith, of Gloucester, had a son, Charles, who settled in Essex, and in 1710 was appointed surveyor of that county. There is

recorded in Spotsylvania a deed from Robert Smith, of Caroline county, conveying land formerly the property of Colonel Lawrence Smith.

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BLAND-FITZHUGH (July, 1895, page 97)—The register of St. Paul's Parish, King George, cited in the *Richmond Standard*, states that Theoderick Bland and Sarah Fitzhugh were married in 1772. A suit in Essex court in 1740 shows that Theoderick Bland (probably the elder) married Frances, daughter of Drury Bolling and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Merriwether.

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#### LOYAL COMPANY.

In an article entitled "Incidents of Border Life in Virginia," in the *Richmond Standard* of June 19th, 1880, in speaking of Colonel Preston's work in the surveyor's office about 1792, it says:

"Previous to this period there was a company formed called 'The Loyal Company,' for the purpose of entering lands in the western counties of Virginia. Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle, Judge Edmund Pendleton, and one or two others formed the company."

There also follows a foot note which states: "'The Loyal Company,' probably under the purchase of Colonel Richard Henderson from the Cherokees in 1774."

ANN RANDOLPH BALL.

*Casanova, Va.*

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#### DEACON NECK WAREHOUSE.

Major Francis Morrison writes from London to Secretary Ludwell in 1677, and asks him "so to stir up my nephew, Charles Morryson, as that he punctually send a hogshead of Old Deacon's crop of faller's neck, by Pride Morrice, in one of the James River ships."

Colonel Charles Morrison [*Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. II, No. 4, page 384] lived in Elizabeth City county 1680, and perhaps Old Deacon or Deacon's Neck Warehouse was in that county.

K. M. R.